FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JANUARY 1985

Airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel

A Jewish Agency official cited by Jerusalem television attributed the Belgian charter company's suspension of the airlift on 5 January to the publicity given to the operation at the official press conference last week. The foreign elements involved in the airlift had made their participation conditional on total secrecy, the television noted earlier. Confirming that the premature disclosure of the affair has sparked off a row between the Jewish Agency and elements inside the Israeli Government, IDF radio noted that official circles in Jerusalem rejected the Agency's accusation that government publicity was responsible for damaging the "Moses Campaign." Prime Minister Shim'on Peres subsequently declared that Israel will "not rest" until all the Ethiopian Jews arrive in Israel, according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that some 8,000 Jews are still in Ethiopia.

As for Ethiopia's reaction, a Foreign Ministry statement cited by Addis Ababa radio "strongly protested" the Sudanese Government's "interference and complicity with other foreign powers in arranging transport to take Ethiopian citizens from their country of birth to Israel and other countries." However, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry denied that Sudan has helped move the Falasha Jews to Israel, though it pointed out that Sudan is not a "jail" for Ethiopian refugees, thousands of whom have left for European and non-European countries with the knowledge of the UN Commission on Refugees, SUNA reported. The Sudanese statement accused Ethiopia of itself conniving with Israel and asserted that Ethiopia has purchased weapons captured by the Israelis in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Israeli Cabinet secretary stated that Israel and Sudan have not cooperated in the immigration of Ethiopian Jews to Israel, according to Jerusalem radio.

In wider Arab reaction to the airlift, Egypt's *AL-AHRAM* contended that instead of concentrating all its efforts on rescuing the Falasha Jews, Israel should have helped fight the famine and rescue all those affected without discrimination, Cairo radio reported. In Libya, the Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Ethiopian ambassador to express the Jamahiriyah's "concern and anger" over the affair and to obtain "clarifications" from the Ethiopian Government, JANA noted.

Lebanon

At the start of the 7 January Lebanese-Israeli talks at Al-Naqurah, the Israeli delegation issued a communique expressing the hope that the Lebanese have revised their views on the security arrangements necessary for Israel's withdrawal, Jerusalem radio reported. However, in a 6 January speech broadcast by Beirut radio, President Amin al-Jumayyil stressed that Lebanon's position on the issue of the south has not changed, adding that while Lebanon accepts the need for a UN military presence, it will not agree to the UN forces being used to separate one Lebanese area from another and to act as a cover for a continuing Israeli presence. The Israelis must present a comprehensive program for total withdrawal which will permit the Lebanese state to assume control of the areas vacated, he asserted.

As for the coastal road security plan, which has not yet been implemented, a Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) source cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio disclosed that PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Amal movement leader Nabih Birri have reached a new agreement with Syrian officials in Damascus underlining the need to expedite the plan in the form agreed on previously. The PSP radio had earlier blamed the Phalangist Lebanese Forces for blocking the Internal Security Forces' deployment in the Al-Kharrub region on 3 January, claiming that the Phalangists had demanded a change in the arrangements for the deployment of the Security Forces. On the other hand, in a Radio Monte Carlo interview, the Lebanese Forces official spokesman blamed Junblatt for the obstacles to the security plan.

Syrian Ba'th Party Congress

Syria wants solidarity with Egypt, but with an Egypt without Camp David, President Hafiz al-Asad maintained in his address at the opening session of the Syrian Ba'th Party Congress on 5 January broadcast on Damascus radio. As for independent Palestinian decisionmaking, Syria supports administrative and organizational decisions and decisions to fight the enemy, but the slogan of independent decisionmaking is being used to deprive Palestinians of the commitment of non-Palestinian Arabs to their cause, he averred. On the subject of security in Lebanon, Al-Asad declared that Syria is working with the Lebanese to improve the security situation, while Israel is trying to prevent this.

Guest speakers whose remarks were broadcast by the radio included Libya's Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, "PNC Speaker" Khalid al-Fahum, and Lebanese political leaders. Jallud asserted to the congress that armed resistance in Lebanon will not stop at liberating the south but will pave the way to free Palestine. He urged the congress to draw up a plan to provide weapons, funds, and training to increase the struggle in southern lebanon, claiming that Libya is ready to "face up to" its responsibilities toward the resistance war. Libya is also ready to use all its resources to support forces which decide to oppose Yasir 'Arafat, he announced. Libya's alliance with Syria should become a "unity," a fighting unity with a single international identity working for the political, ideological and military awakening of the region, he declared, adding that Syria and Libya should start "carrying out acts of violence" and also "accepting" acts of violence from the enemy.

The PLO continues to derive its strength from Syria's stand, according to Al-Fahum, who went on to reject the "deviation" led by 'Arafat and to declare the PNC meeting in Amman null and void.

In his speech to the congress, Lebanon's PSP Leader Walid Junblatt advocated Arab possession of nuclear weapons to

achieve a strategic balance with Israel, and expressed appreciation for Libya's efforts in this regard.

Jordan

Mubarak Visits — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met with King Husayn in Aqaba on 5 January for talks on the current Arab situation and bilateral cooperation, Amman radio reported. After returning to Cairo the same day, Mubarak said their discussion had focused on the Palestinian issue, the Iran-Iraq war, and his forthcoming visit to the United States, according to MENA.

Egypt

In preparation for President Mubarak's summit talks during his upcoming visit to the United States, Egypt will undertake a series of diplomatic contacts with particular focus on increasing Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation and finding a solution for the Palestinian issue, according to an *AL-AHRAM* report cited by MENA. Egypt hopes Mubarak's visit will result in a fresh U.S. Middle East peace move, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali declared in an *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* interview reported by KUNA. Queried about Israeli plans to establish settlements in southern Lebanon, 'Ali charged that such settlements would be a stark violation of the Camp David accords and Egypt will not continue to abide by the accords if Israel keeps violating them in letter and spirit.

Iraq-Iran conflict

Iraq is ready to confront Iran's "evil and aggression" for months or years, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn declared in an Army Day address broadcast on Voice of the Masses radio. If Tehran's rulers try another offensive, he warned, the results will be worse for Iran than the outcome of all previous battles. Saddam Husayn called for a pan-Arab effort against Iran's "new methods of sabotage" against the Arab nation, claiming that appeasement and silence have had no effect on Iran's regime. If international organizations do not move to protect Iraq's POW's in Iran, Iraq will use its own measures to punish the criminals, he asserted, adding that this does not mean Iraq will treat the Iranians in kind.

As for the Iraqi military capability, the Air Force will surprise the Iranians with new methods and advanced weapons "in the coming days," the Air Force commander declared, according to INA, while the Navy commander warned that ships must not approach Khark Island or other Iranian ports for they will be burned in the "suicide zone."

Meanwhile, Iraqi air raids in Ilam and Khuzestan Province on 4 January killed at least 10 people, IRNA reported. Although Iran does not need to retaliate in kind for last week's series of attacks on civilian targets, Tehran radio's Arabic service stated, Iran has the right to do so because Iraq has violated the agreement on avoiding targets arranged by the UN secretary general. In a later development, IRNA announced that a UN factfinding team is expected to visit the bombed areas in Khuzestan Province, noting that officials say the visit depends on a guarantee from Iraq that the areas will not be attacked during the UN visit.

Iran

Security agents arrested three persons who attempted to hijack a passenger plane flying from Khorramabad to Tehran on 5 January, IRNA revealed. Government propaganda should mention problems and weaknesses as well as strengths to enlist the people's trust, and it should avoid exciting people and chanting slogans unnecessarily, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri declared in his Friday sermon, according to the radio.

Afghanistan

Military Draft — President Babrak Karmal decreed that military service for volunteers should be reduced from a 3-year term to 2 years, Kabul radio disclosed.

Mujahidin Activities — Last week mujahidin attacks killed 10 Soviet advisers in a residential complex in the Kabul area and considerably damaged Kabul Polytechnic University, according to reports cited by IRNA. Reports from Kabul say the mujahidin broke a Soviet-DRA siege in Farah Province, Karachi radio claimed. In a separate report the radio noted a former French Cabinet minister's statement that he had seen Soviet-DRA troops driven from a Konarha Province valley by the mujahidin, and that the Soviet-DRA forces are mining mujahidin supply routes.

Warnings to Pakistan — Citing a TASS report, Kabul radio charged on 5 January that Pakistan fired across the border 19 times in the past 2 months to prove its "gratitude and faithfulness to the generous Americans." The DRA's perseverance is not unlimited, the radio warned, stating in a later broadcast that if provocations continue from Pakistani territory the DRA is entitled to deliver a "crushing rebuff."

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Karmal Addresses Zabol Province Tribal Leaders

LD041929 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] A number of the leaders and elders of Zabol Province met Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at the party Central Committee headquarters on 2 January. On behalf of the Tukhi, Alikozay, Taraki, Naseri, Hutak, Soleyman Khayl, and Kuchi tribes of Zabol Province, they conveyed congratulations and best wishes on the auspicious 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA.

BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY reports that Babrak Karmal thanked the leaders of Zabol Province, and asked about the living conditions of the people there. He called on the elders of the Zabol Province tribes to raise the demands and problems of their province and people.

Babrak Karmal said: The PDPA wishes to improve and enhance the living conditions of the people, and regards itself as a servant of the masses of the country. Babrak Karmal added that the unity of the people is the essential condition for solving problems. The April revolution has removed the main obstacles to the people's unity. It is now up to the people of Afghanistan to use their energy for the prosperity and tranquility of the country and of future generations.

Babrak Karmal said: All tribes and nationalities of the country want the creation of a society where no one sheds the blood of others and no one exploits others.

Babrak Karmal added: The subjects of the DRA are able to construct a prosperous society by making gains in socioeconomic fields. Our history and past assure us that we can construct a society without exploitation, a society which will enjoy material and spiritual virtues and cultural and ethical superiority.

Babrak Karmal added: Our revolutionary party and state attach great importance to solving the problems of tribes and nomads, and are making serious efforts to mobilize all tribal power to combat hunger, ignorance, and disease.

In return, Haji Abdorrahman Soleyman Khayl and some other tribal leaders assured Babrak Karmal that the tribes of Zabol Province are aware of the interests of the homeland and revolution, and desire the prosperity of the country under the leadership of their beloved and dear leader, Babrak Karmal.

BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY reports that Solayman Laeq, minister of nationalities and tribal affairs, was present during this meeting.

Karmal Meets Badakhshan Representatives

LD051600 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this afternoon received the elders, leaders, and representatives of the working people of Badakhshan Province who have come to Kabul to express their congratulations on the 20th founding anniversary of the PDPA, and spoke to them in a free, sincere, and fraternal atmosphere.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that during this meeting the elders and leaders of Badakhshan, on behalf of the workers of that province, expressed their profound congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA to Babrak Karmal, and expressed full readiness and active cooperation in realization of the progressive objectives of the revolutionary party and government.

Speaking to the representatives of the working people of Badakhshan Province, Babrak Karmal said:

Your sons and sons of all the toilers of Afghanistan have been united and organized through the PDPA; they have risen against the oppression, despotism and injustices of the despotic monarchy, and with the victory of the April revolution, they opened the path for the construction of a prosperous and progressive society in Afghanistan. It is now the duty of all the noble toiling people of Afghanistan to implement the aspirations of the revolution in practice with heroism, bravery, and self-sacrifice and to salvage their dear homeland from backwardness.

Babrak Karmal appreciated the bravery and heroism of the brave people of Badakhshan Province shown in defense of the gains of the April revolution alongside other tribes and nationalities of revolutionary Afghanistan, and wished for their further unity to eliminate completely the counterrevolution and to maintain peace and security in the country.

At the end of his talk, Babrak Karmal told the elders and leaders of Badakhshan Province that their sons in the PDPA and the revolutionary government are all in their service and are in close contact with them. Discuss your problems, proposals, and demands with them freely and be assured that they will listen to them. We will make every effort to the best of our ability and possibilities to fulfill your demands, proposals, and views.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that after hearing the demands, proposals, and views of the elders and leaders of Badakhshan, Babrak Karmal instructed Solayman Laeq, minister of tribal and nationalities affairs, and Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of the interior, who were also present at the meeting, to note the demands of the representatives of the people of Badkhshan Province and take urgent measures to solve them immediately.

Karmal Congratulates Cambodia's Heng Samrin

LD070707 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 6, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has sent a congratulatory message addressed to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council of the People's Repub-

lic of Kampuchea to Phnom Penh on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of the people of Kampuchea in toppling down the Pol Pot regime.

The message expresses most sincere congratulations of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the Government and the people of the DRA on the occasion.

Babrak Karmal wished well-being and progress for the fraternal people of Kampuchea and expressed his confidence that the fraternal relations and all-sided cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries will further develop in the interest of international peace, security and the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Politburo Reduces Draft Term for Army Volunteers
LD051757 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo has assessed these positive changes achieved in 1363 [beginning 21 Mar 1984] in the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionaries. In connection with this Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said:

The DRA Armed Forces with the cooperation of other national forces for the defense of revolution, under the firm, principled and wise direction of the PDPA, are inflicting crushing blows on the armed counterrevolutionaries. As a result, a peaceful atmosphere is going to be restored for the normal work and life of the people, and the government's revolutionary authority is increasingly consolidated. The millions-strong masses of Afghanistan and patriots enthusiastically support the measures taken by the party and revolutionary government to crush the exported counterrevolutionaries, the denunciation of their imperialist and reactionary supporters, and an end to the imperialist undeclared war.

The country's patriotic youth are increasingly expressing their readiness to join voluntarily the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces; this is being transformed into a process which is acquiring increasing power and scope, and a large number of volunteers — those of an age to serve in the sacred military service — are voluntarily joining the ranks of the Armed Forces for the defense of the motherland.

In his profound and comprehensive assessment and analysis of the growth of the revolutionary process in the country and the successes achieved in the struggle against the armed counterrevolutionaries, Babrak Karmal instructed that in honor of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA's foundation — this militant and earnest fighter for the defense of the homeland — instead of a 3-year draft term of military service and partial reserve term, a term of 2 years should be fixed for those compatriots who voluntarily join the Army. This measure is taken in appreciation of the spirit of readiness of the patriotic Afghan volunteers' youth and the readiness of the people for further consolidation of the DRA Armed Forces.

Reiterating the guiding, major and organizing role of the PDPA in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and in honor of its proud 20th anniversary, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo agreed to this instruction of Babrak Karmal. The Revolutionary Council Presidium has therefore decided that instead of 3 years, a 2-year term should be fixed for those individuals who personally and voluntarily come forward to serve the Army during the military draft term and the partial reserve term.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government, Babrak Kamal expressed the desire that the millions-strong masses of the people should continue to rise up for the defense of freedom, independence, national sovereignty of Afghanistan, the revolution and its gains, against the aggression and interference of the regional reaction, imperialism led by the U.S., and Chinese hegemonism. The young people should also voluntarily join the militant ranks of the country's Armed Forces, take arms against the armed counterrevolutionaries, and fight for the defense of therevolution and our sacred homeland, the heroic Afghanistan.

BAKHTAR: U.S. Afghan Policy Causing Distrust
LD070659 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 6, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY writes:

The U.S. Administration's anti-Afghan policy is causing distrust even in circles which are closely connected with the government. What are we doing in Afghanistan, queries *THE WASHINGTON POST*. The President says we're helping the fighters for freedom, though his statement must have been a revelation for CIA man, the paper writes. We are secretly supplying weapons to rebels who haven't the slightest chance of success. We see again that word "freedom" is used to cover a cynical policy and a battle which cannot be won, says the *POST*. These words printed on the eve of the opening of the session of the 99th America Congress reflect the American's growing pessimism over the administration's policy towards Afghanistan. According to press reports, even Republicans in Congress are not very enthusiastic about approving anti-Afghan resolutions.

Nevertheless, the Administration has been waging an undeclared anti-Afghan war through the bands of mercenaries for over six years and stepping up its interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state. More and more bands are [word indistinct] set up in Pakistan to be equipped with latest weapons and sent to Afghanistan.

At a time when the bands of terrorists are suffering one defeat after another and the positions of the revolutionary government supported by Afghan masses are growing stronger, the U.S. President is cynically shaking hands with bandit chiefs and calling on them to "fight to the last Afghan", to fight, as several leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionary emigres have frankly stated, for American interests rather than for "freedom". Paying lip service to peaceful settlement of the situation relation to Afghanistan, the U.S. President has gained an increase in the military aid to be given to bandits in the current fiscal year. It will be 280 million dollars, double the last year's figure.

The Administration's words and deeds in relation to Afghanistan make many Americans ask questions which the President will have to answer.

Pakistani Aggression, Reliance on U.S. Scored
LD052048 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The political commentator of radio and television writes:

The claim of General Ziaul Haq, military ruler of Pakistan, that the revolutionary events in Afghanistan are a likely and potential source of danger to the internal security of Pakistan is totally without truth and is a repetition of the lies of [word indistinct] this general and his military clique.

The Pentagon, under the pretext of the so-called last resort of the free world, mobilizes and equips Pakistan in a broad and extended manner by various means. Everyone knows that the Ziaul Haq regime bows to the White House in return for the generous assistance of the Reagan administration, and gives numerous concessions.

The infamy of General Ziaul Haq and his regime is such that he cannot decide anything without orders from the White House. For example, after Afghanistan's Armed Forces crushed the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the Pakistani Army was obliged to take the place of groups of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

By opening heavy artillery fire toward the borders of Afghanistan, which in the words of the TASS political commentator have been repeated 19 times during the past 2 months, they pay their debt and prove their gratitude and faithfulness to the generous Americans.

The Afghan Army has never been an aggressive Army and, as mentioned in the document of the PDPA Central Committee on the occasion of the party's 20th anniversary, the strengthening of the Armed Forces and our self-defense groups is necessary for halting interference in our internal affairs, for the defense of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and for the elimination of the activities of terrorist and heretic bands.

These measures do not threaten our neighbors and do not prevent searching and finding acceptable ways for both sides in removing the present tension.

However, unfortunately, Pakistan not only does not pay attention to the peace proposals of the DRA Government but continuously opens fire toward our country's borders. It should be noted that the perseverance of our country is not unlimited.

As mentioned by our representative in the United Nations and the acting head of the First Political Department during the summoning of the Pakistani charge d' affaires, the dangerous consequences of these adventurist aims of Islamabad's ruling regime will be borne by that country.

Pakistan Warned Against Continued 'Provocations'
LD062305 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari and Pashto 0735 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The political commentator of radio and television writes:

The hostile stand of Pakistan against the DRA is not new. The roots of this hostile stand are very deep and strong. Whenever progressive forces in Afghanistan have gained even relative success over the trenches of reaction and despotism, the black reaction of Pakistan, together with the assistance of its colonialist and imperialist allies and masters, has resorted to treacherous conspiracies against Afghanistan. Everyone remembers the brief history since the establishment of an artificial territory called Pakistan, which came into existence as a result of a colonialist plot contrary to all legal rules, standards and accepted international norms. From the outset, this child of colonialism lay in the arms of Great Britain's empire; when it grew up, colonialism had replaced its old traditions, and imperialism had adopted this child of colonialism through the creation of CENTO and SEATO. Under the influence of imperialism and hegemonism and as a result of their modern arms supplies, the Islamabad regime attacked its neighbor India three times and began armed and unarmed aggressions and provocations against Afghanistan. The military regime of Pakistan has now been tranformed into a leading power in the strategic plans of the United States. Ever since the victory of the April revolution and its new development stage, the Pakistani military regime has acted in a shameless and wicked manner against our revolutionary country.

Now, when the revolutionary party and state of the DRA and its people are successfully solving the problems of Afghanistan, when state factories are being built, when great social problems such as education and public health are being decisively solved, when land reform is being implemented and a labor law has been approved to defend the interests of the workers, U.S. imperialism, Pakistan, and other countries are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan and are supplying military and financial aid to counterrevolutionary bands. In addition to the more than $3.2 billion of military and economic aid that the United States has provided to Pakistan, there is the additional aid that the U.S. and Arab reaction provide to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. To be precise, the decision to renew military aid to Pakistan was made at the end of the Carter administration's term. At that time this aid amounted to $25 million. However, in 1983 the Reagan government increased this aid to $275 million and subsequently to $3.2 billion in 1984. In addition to supplying 40 F-16 fightersto Pakistan, the United States has also supplied antiaircraft weapons worth some $300 million to that country, to be positioned in the border areas of Afghanistan.

The Washington strategists have practically transformed the role of the Islamabad regime into that of safeguarding U.S. interests. Their aim is to transform Pakistan into a main channel for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. According to a report prepared by a corporation [as heard] of the Reagan government, if sufficient military and economic aid were given to Pakistan, this country would be able to support anti-Soviet operations in Afghanistan and safeguard Western interests in southwest Asia, and Pakistan would be transformed into a transitional base for Centcom. It is because of the military and

economic guarantees made by imperialism, especially the United States, to the regime ruling Pakistan that this country carries out aggression against its neighbors Afghanistan and India. Aggression along the borders of Afghanistan has been increased to the extent that a statement by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that in 2 months the Pakistani forces and artillery have fired across the DRA borders 19 times. This happened just prior to the resumption of peace talks mediated by Diego Cordovez, special envoy to the UN secretary-general.

Past experiences show that the Government of Pakistan has always resorted to such actions in order to disrupt the atmosphere just before talks were scheduled to resume in Geneva. It is because of this that the DRA once again states that our country's basic principles are based on peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of peace, and that aggression and an increase in tension have no place in them. However, if aggression and provocations continue against the DRA from Pakistani territory, then the people of Afghanistan, who have risen to defend the gains of their revolution, will have the (?right) to deliver a crushing rebuff to any kind of conspiracy and plot aimed against the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA.

Instead of these provocations, it is necessary for Pakistan to accept the constructive proposals of the DRA Government dated 14 May 1980 and August 1981 [dates as heard], for otherwise the grave consequences of these armed aggressions and provocations will be borne by the rulers of the Islamabad regime.

Defense Ministry Meeting on PDPA's Anniversary

LD052301 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] A meeting by the generals, officers, troops and NCO's of the DRA Ministry of Defense on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA was held in the conference hall of the Defense Ministry today.

BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY reports that the meeting was opened with a speech by Brigadier Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of Army Political Affairs. Then Brig Nazar Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA minister of defense, recalled in a speech the glories of the PDPA during the 20 years of its existence and stressed the heroic and revolutionary role of the DRA Army staff in the struggle against the armed counterrevolution.

At the end of the meeting a congratulatory message from the DRA Army was read, addressed to Babrak Karmal, the dear and beloved leader of the party and people of Afghanistan, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Supreme Commander of the DRA Armed Forces, the politburo and Central Committee of the party on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA.

At the end of the meeting the minister of defense distributed medals and badges approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium to a number of officers and staff of the headquarters of the Ministry of Defense in recognition of their revolutionary duties.

Newspaper Report on Economic Development Cited

LD060635 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul, January 5, BAKHTAR — The development expenditure of the state of the DRA has been steadily rising since 1978 at an average annual rate of eight percent, reports daily *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*.

During the period 1978-1984, the daily adds, more than 79 industrial enterprises have been established and put into operation.

In the agricultural sphere, the total acreage of cultivated area has been growing at an annual rate of 15 percent.

During the past revolutionary years more than 680,000 hectares of land have been distributed to the landless peasants and petty landholders and agricultural credits worth 70,000,000 dollars have been given to working peasantry on a short and long-term basis.

Likewise, in order to better serve the peasants of the country and raise their living standard more than 67,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and in worth [figure indistinct] dollar pesticides and insecticides have been distributed to the peasants throughout the DRA.

Five agricultural mechanisation stations and four other agricultural mechanization units have been set up throughout the country.

In the education sphere the number of pupils in the high schools show an annual increase of [figure indistinct] percent from [year indistinct] to 1984 while the number of students in higher education institutions increased by an average by three percent per annum.

The gross national production in the same period showed an increase of 6 percent while the national income increased by 6.3 percent and the gross agricultural productivity by 7.3 percent.

The participation of the state in the industrial production rose up to 20 percent. In the current Afghan year the investment by the state is expected to be more than [figure indistinct] dollars.

The volume of trade of the DRA with the developing countries and with the [words indistinct] countries increased two fold in the past six years while with the USSR it increased by more than three times.

Opposition To Shun Polls Held Under Martial Law
BK051419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] In Bangladesh, the major opposition parties have decided to boycott the parliamentary elections in April if they were held under martial law. The chief of the 15-party alliance, Mrs Hasina Wajed, said this in Dhaka today at the end of the 2-day policy meeting of the opposition parties.

In another statement, the leader of the 7-party combined (?alliance), Mrs Khalida Zia, said the opposition parties do not have faith in government's commitment on impartiality.

Stranded Biharis Ready for 'Desperate Action'
HK060755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 6 Jan 85

[By Roushan Zaman]

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 6 (AFP) — Thousands of Biharis stranded in Bangladesh since 1971 are preparing a "desperate action programme" to force Pakistan to repatriate them, Bihari leader Nasim Khan said today.

Mr Khan told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview that the programme could include a long march back to Pakistan through India.

The 68-year-old former railway employee said that the Biharis would resort to a "desperate action programme" if Islamabad did not announce a timetable for their repatriation by the end of this month.

More than 300,000 Biharis are currently languishing in about 66 refugee camps throughout Bangladesh.

The Urdu-speaking and Moslem Biharis migrated from the northeastern Indian state of Bihar to the former East Pakistan when the Indian subcontinent was partitioned at the end of British rule in 1947.

When East Pakistan — lying 1,600 kilometers (992 miles) east of Pakistan — became the independent state of Bangladesh in 1971, Biharis opted to remain Pakistani citizens and demanded repatriation.

Mr Khan, who heads the Standed Pakistanis General Repatriation Committee (SPGRC), said a four-point action programme for repatriation had been drawn up a few years ago.

It included a mass hunger strike, boycott of relief, self-immolation and a planned march to Pakistan through India. But Mr Khan said the programme was deferred repeatedly after authorities assured Biharis their problem would be solved peacefully.

"We have always wanted to solve the problem through negotiations," he said, suggesting that representatives of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the SPGRC should sit down together and resolve the issue.

The SPGRC had also asked the Pakistan Government to allow a five-member Bihari delegation to go to Pakistan "for a meaningful dialogue with the authorities there," he said.

He criticized Pakistan President Ziaul Haq for a recent statement in which he reportedly described Biharis as "beggars and destitutes" and denied them their repatriation to Pakistan.

"How can he utter such words ... we have fought for Pakistan and we are Pakistanis. You just can't betray us and disown your own citizens stranded in an alien country," he said.

Mr Khan was speaking at his thatched, tin-shed home, which doubles as the SPGRC office, in the hub of the Geneva Camp — one of the largest Bihari ghettos in Dhaka.

Most of the standed Biharis live in squalor in overcrowded camps scattered throughout the country.

In Geneva Camp alone, as many as 20,000 people are crammed into dilapidated huts. A relief agency official said that diseases like tuberculosis and malnutrition were rife in the camps.

Residents of one camp said they only received a small amount of wheat or flour in relief aid each month. Many refugees had resorted to working as casual labourers, rickshaw-pullers and similarly low-paid jobs to make ends meet.

A total 126,900 of the 539,600 Biharis who registered with the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1972 as wanting to go to Pakistan have been repatriated through official channels since 1971, the latest available figures show.

"But today, nobody knows the exact number of the Biharis as there has not been a systematic survey done so far," the local head of a foreign voluntary agency said.

The latest official refugee repatriation was in 1982, but relief workers and SPGRC sources said that small groups of Biharis may have trickled out of Bangladesh to make their own way to Pakistan.

"The overall problem is very simple — they don't want to remain in Bangladesh," said the head of a foreign volunteer agency who asked not to be named.

"It has been a long wait for the Biharis for a homeland. The homeland they desire does not want to take them and the country they are living in now, they think, does not belong to them," he said.

Bangladesh had been "very tolerant" of the Biharis, he said. "Given the fact they sided with Pakistan." No major racial trouble involving the Biharis has occurred in the past 13 years.

Bangladesh foreign affairs advisor Himayun Rasheed Choudhury said the Biharis had their hearts and minds set on their homeland, Pakistan. "They are Muslim Pakistanis who want to go to their home," he added.

Gandhi Stresses Unity, Nonaligned Policy

BK051706 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Address to the nation by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, you have given my party and me your confidence in overflowing measure. Who could ask for more and how can we prove worthy of it? Only by working for you with unremitting faith and humility, summoning all our reserves of strength and energy, being as unsparing with ourselves as you have been generous with your trust. I do not regard it as my victory or even the victory of my party which commences its 100th year of service. It is the victory of the people of India. You have spoken clearly and unmistakably. You have given a mandate for unity, for strength, for harmony. The whole world sees once again the vitality of India's democratic traditions. The political system built up by our great leaders — Gandhiji, Panditji, and Indiraji — has marked a new strength. The election has been a great celebration of democracy. India's ancient heritage going back to the dawn of mankind stands renewed in freedom.

It is my first duty to safeguard the life, property, and legitimate rights of citizens belonging to every faith. We must go beyond the prevention and suppression of violence. We must cure the minds where hatred and prejudice arise and grow. We must take the country into unity to every village and every street of every town. An ideological battle against communalism, fanaticism must be waged in our schools and universities, in our work places and in our media.

My government will give top priority to the problem of Punjab. A Cabinet committee has been formed to study various aspects of the problem and to look at alternatives for a peaceful settlement within a specified time frame. In ending the sad chapter of discord all should cooperate. The Sikhs are as much a part of India as any other community. They have played a heroic role in winning and defending our freedom. I wish to assure them that their lives and property will be protected in every part of the country. In Punjab and elsewhere, all patriotic forces must repudiate those who preach separatism and practice violence. There cannot and will not be any concession to separatist ideology and to the cult of violence. India's unity is paramount. Everything else comes after that.

Honest efforts will be made to settle the foreigners' issue in Assam. The give and take at the conference table can yield victories which confrontation cannot.

In a few months, we shall begin the seventh plan. The war against our old enemies — poverty, unemployment, disease, ignorance — continues. In the weeks ahead, we shall review our existing policies and programs to ensure that our basic objectives of growth with justice are realized within the stipulated timetable. The public sector will continue to be a major tool of development. Deficiencies in performance wherever they exist will be quickly overcome. Far-reaching proposals for change have been formulated and are under consideration. Improvement in productivity, absorption of modern technology, and fuller utilization of capacity must acquire the status of a national campaign. I have asked the Ministries of Science and Technology and Industry to prepare specific proposals to achieve these objectives.

I have reviewed the foreign trade policies and directed that concrete steps should be taken in the next weeks to give a fresh impetus to our exports. The 20-point program for the weaker section is being restructured to be more effective.

Administrative reform is crucial for social and economic transformation. It is for this reason that I decided to take under my own charge the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. A full-scale review of the administrative organizations, policies, and procedures is in progress. I have asked that the decisionmaking process should be decentralized along with enforcement of accountability. Rules and procedures will be drastically simplified to speed up decisionmaking. Results will take precedence over procedures. I have directed all concerned agencies to ensure that citizens get prompt and courteous service from government departments and agencies. An effective machinery for redressal of public grievances will be set up in offices and departments with large public dealings. Action will be taken to raise the morale of public services. We shall prevent extraneous interference in the normal functioning of public services. We must create a new administrative culture for service of the masses. Training of civil servants of all categories will be restructured to develop competence and commitments to the basic values of our society. Education must promote national cohesion and the work ethic. The grandeur of our freedom struggle and its significance for national integration has to be brought home to every student.

We have inherited a well-tested and consistent foreign policy which serves our national interest. We have always believed in working for peace. Our policy is to be friends with all countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. Our commitment to nonalignment and new world economic order based on justice, equality, and mutual cooperation is unshakable. This means a total dedication to the twin causes of peace and development. We also believe in safeguarding the independence of states and upholding the principles of noninterference and nonintervention.

One aspect of our foreign policy needs special attention: We have deep historical and cultural links with our immediate neighbors in South Asia. We shared the same memories of foreign rule and look forward to the same prospects of development and a better future for our people. I believe firmly that we can work together to realize these common ends. We do have some problems but we are determined to resolve them on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality, and friendship.

In a troubled world India has a role to play because of its history, its geography, and its faith in peaceful coexistence. In trying to live up to our responsibility this government will ceaselessly follow the basic approach and principles bequeathed to us by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. Like them we shall be dynamic in our responses to the changing concept.

In the last few weeks it was my privilege to have traveled over all parts of our beloved and beautiful country. I saw millions of

fellow Indians face to face. In all the cultural diversity of our people what stood out was the unity of India.

I give you my greetings for the new year. May it bring happiness to everyone. From time to time I shall share with you my ideas, my hopes, my struggles. But even more I want to listen to you, to your difficulties, your ideas, your hopes. Together we shall share the burden and the [word indistinct] of building our India. Jai Hind [Hail India].

Gandhi Sends Messages to World Leaders

Messages to Reagan, Zia

BK051329 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has reiterated India's commitment to the policy of friendship and cooperation with all countries, particularly its neighbors, and to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement.

In a communication to President Reagan of the United States, the prime minister said that he looks forward to further strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

To President Zia of Pakistan, Mr Gandhi reiterated his commitment to the search for peaceful and cooperative relations with that country and hoped that they will work together for peace and stability in the region.

Mr Gandhi reciprocated the sentiments expressed by President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka and sought to further consolidate and expand bilateral cooperation.

In a communication to the king of Bhutan, Mr Gandhi that he looks forward to the uninterrupted development of friendly and cooperative relations between India and Bhutan.

The world leaders to whom the prime minister has sent messages include the heads of state and government of Cuba, Greece, Poland, Afghanistan, Uganda, Mongolia, Kuwait, Morocco, New Zealand, Lebanon, Mauritius, Korea, and Ireland.

Soviet Leaders Thanked

BK041507 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the relations between India and the Soviet Union are to their mutual advantage and serve the interest of peace and stability in the region and the whole world. In a message to the Soviet president, Mr Chernenko, and the premier, Mr Tikhonov, Mr Rajiv Gandhi thanked them for their messages of congratulations and good wishes on his reelection as prime minister. The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *PRAVDA*, carrying the message on the front page, has said frinedly relations and cooperation between the two countries are steadily developing in political, economic, scientific, and other spheres.

Further on Soviet Leaders

BK050935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has reiterated India's commitment to the policy of friendship and cooperation with all the countries, particularly its neighbors, and to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. The commitment is contained in messages sent to world leaders for their greetings on the assumption of office by Mr Rajiv Gandhi after a massive mandate received by the his party in the Lok Sabha election.

In a message to the Soviet prime minister, Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, Mr Gandhi expressed deep appreciation of the friendly sentiments of the Soviet leaders and expressed satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries has steadily expanded. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has stood by India in times of stresses and difficulties and the friendship between the two countries is in the interest of the two countries, the region, and the whole world.

High Commissioner to Colombo Briefs Parthasarathy

BK041709 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] India's high commissioner in Colombo, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal, today apprised Mr G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee in the External Affairs Ministry, of the latest situation in Sri Lanka. He also called upon the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has confirmed that a message from President Jayewardene was handed over yesterday to the prime minister by the Sri Lanka high commissioner in New Delhi, Mr Tilakaratana.

Vajpayee on Reasons for Opposition Poll Defeat

BK041309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] The national executive of the Bharatiya Janata Party began its 3-day meeting in New Delhi today with a review of the party's poll performance in various states. The party president, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, said one of the major reasons of the national opposition parties faring so badly was the divided opposition lost credibility because of long and intermittent talk about merger, alliance and adjustment of seats. The party spokesman, Mr Shanti Bhushan, who briefed newsmen, said women and youth appear to have voted in favor of the Congress-I.

Ministerial Committee on Punjab Problem Meets

BK041722 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] The ministerial committee set up to go into the Punjab problem had its first meeting in New Delhi today. The Home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan; the Defense minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the Education minister, Mr K.C. Pant, were present. The committee reviewed the Punjab situation.

The Congress-I has expressed the hope that the Akali leadership will respond to the initiative taken by the prime minister in finding a solution to the Punjab problem and will not consider the Anandpur Saheb resolution [on Akali Dal's demands] as a precondition. The party spokesman, Mr Shrikant Verma, told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Akali leadership should understand the fact that massive mandate given to the party is also a mandate against separatism. He also urged the opposition to cooperate in finding a solution to the Punjab tangle.

Tripura State Announces Amnesty for Extremists

BK060911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The Tripura government has announced a program of amnesty enabling the extremists operating across the border to surrender. Disclosing this to the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, the state chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborti, said a 3-month amnesty came into effect from the 1st of this month. Those who will surrender will be rehabilitated and provided relief.

Delegation Including Biharis Meets Ziaul Haq

BK061130 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpt] A 14-member delegation led by Karachi Mayor Abdul Sattar Afghani, representing the councillors of Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, various Bihari orgaanizations, and some other sections of Karachi called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi today. The meeting [words indistinct] was called to exchange views on recent incidents in Karachi [words indistinct].

While exchanging views with the delegation members on the situation, the president stressed the need for adopting Pakistani identity. He also apprised the delegation of the official stand adopted by the Pakistani Government on the Biharis stranded in Bangladesh. The official stand is that the Pakistani Government has fulfilled its responsibility (?more than) expected. However Pakistan, in view of humanitarian and moral grounds, is fully aware of the sacrifice made by Pakistanis in former East Pakistan, particularly during the 1971 crisis. The Pakistani Government not only is sympathetic to these people stranded in Bangladesh, but is also ready to take all possible steps for a solution to the problems of those who still call themselves Pakistanis.

The president told the delegation that the government is in contact with the World Muslim League to secure international support and funds for the repatriation and rehabilitation of these Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh.

The delegation enumerated the sacrifices made by Muslims of Bihar during the Pakistan movement and 1971 crisis. On the basis of their knowledge and information, the delegation members explained the miserable conditions of these stranded people, who have been living in camps in Bangladesh for several years and are victims of persistent hardship, and told of their support for the ideology of Pakistan. The delegation asked the president to consider the repatriation of these ill-fated people, keeping humanitarian considerations in view.

The delegation also proposed to set up a president's fund with the people's participation to generate financial resources necessary for the repatriation of these persons and help in repatriation and rehabilitation of about 250-300,000 people stranded in Bangladesh.

The president told the delegation that he would submit the issue to the Cabinet for consideration in the near future and expressed the hope that it will make an appropriate decision.

He also said that he is expecting to meet the World Muslim League secretary general and estimate the aid expected to be received from international organizations through the League.

The delegation thanked the president for [words indistinct] and praised him for securing massive popular support in the referendum.

Zia Issues Martial Law Rule on Politicians

BK071022 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The chief martial law administrator today promulgated Martial Law Regulation [MLR] No 65 which empowers him to exempt a person from disqualification in connection with a membership of a political party or participation in political activities. The MLR No 65 amends the MLR No 20.

Gandhi Message Desires Cordial Relations

BK051541 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] In a message to President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed the desire to work for cordial relations and cooperation with Pakistan. He expressed the hope that we will work together for peace and stability in the region.

United Nations Informed of Afghan Violations

BK041135 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pakistan has reported to the United Nations two recent violations of its airspace from the Afghanistan side. In a letter to the secretary general, the Pakistani ambassador, Mr S. Shah-Nawaz, said the incidents occurred on the 22d and 25th of last month when Afghan aircraft intruded into areas of Imam Bostan and Arandu in which four civilians were killed and six others wounded. A letter was issued yesterday as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly under the item, "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security."

UK Under Secretary Renton Meets Yaqub Khan

BK061556 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The British parliamentary under secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Timothy Renton, called on Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad today. They exchanged views on the regional situation, important international issues, and bilateral matters. Foreign Secretary Niaz A. Naik was also present on the occasion.

Earlier, the British under secretary had a meeting with the foreign secretary and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. Timothy Renton also met with the federal secretary for labor, manpower and affairs of overseas Pakistanis, and exchanged views with him on matters relating to Pakistanis working in the United Kingdom. Renton along with his 4-member delegation also met the managing director of the Overseas Pakistanis Foundation.

Visits Afghan Refugee Camp

BK051230 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The British parliamentary under secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Timothy Renton, visited an Afghan refugee camp at Badaber near Peshawar this morning. Later, talking to Radio Pakistan's Peshawar representative, he appreciated the measures the government and people of Pakistan have taken to provide shelter to such a large number of refugees on their soil. He said all independent nations of the world support the Government of Pakistan in finding a solution to the Afghan problem so that the refugees can go back to their homeland with honor and dignity.

Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan Arrives 6 Jan

BK061626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the government will continue to give the utmost attention to providing basic facilities to the people. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport, where he went to receive Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal. The president said that the crown prince is carrying a special message from the Jordanian king. He said that Pakistan and Jordan have very cordial relations, and the importance King Husayn gives to Pakistan is evident from the crown prince's visit.

The Jordanian crown prince arrived in Islamabad this evening as a special emissary of King Husayn. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received him at the airport. The two leaders warmly shook hands and embraced each other.

Romanian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Arrives

BK041221 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] The Romanian deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr Iulian Bituleanu, arrived in Karachi this morning. He is a member of the Romanian delegation that had earlier come to Pakistan in connection with the Pakistan-Romania joint ministerial commission meeting. This meeting begins in Islamabad on Tuesday [8 Jan].

Opposition Burns Zia in Effigy in Peaceful March

HK041614 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, Jan 4 (AFP) — Opponents of Pakistani military ruler Mohammed Ziaul Haq today burned his effigy during a peaceful demonstration here by several thousand people calling for the restoration of democracy, eyewitnesses said.

The procession, organised by the eleven-party Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), was the first in the second largest Pakistani city since General Zia seized power in July 1977.

The marchers also set on fire official banners hung in the streets in support of the December 19 plebiscite on further Islamicising Pakistan under the leadership of Gen. Zia, which resulted in a massive victory for the head of state with 97 percent of the vote.

Police did not intervene in the slogan-chanting processing which they said terminated without incident.

The march, part of the planned MRD campaign against the military regime, was called to register the opposition parties' protest against last month's referendum, which the MRD boycotted.

Finance Minister on Islamization of Economy

BK021313 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that various steps taken and basic changes made under the system enforced for an interest-free national economic system are a significant step toward the elimination of interest. Addressing a news conference in Islamabad this evening, he said a new alternative system has been evolved in a comprehensive form through the two ordinances promulgated yesterday. However, he pointed out that even after the implementation of an interest-free banking system, greater efforts are required to reach the ultimate goal of establishing a completely Islamic system.

The finance minister said that although operations of all banks and financial institutions will be made interest free according to the Islamic laws by the end of this financial year, all banks and their account holders will honor all existing interest-based commitments until they are fully paid. He pointed out that transactions involving interest with foreign governments, financial institutions, and international financial agencies will continue and any interest-based commitment will be observed until an alternative interest-free arrangement can be worked out by mutual agreement. He said we will have to honor our financial commitments in accordance with Islamic procedures.

Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan said the government genuinely believes that it has taken a step toward fundamental change. Every effort has been made to remove any deficiency [words indistinct] and to ensure that no major obstacles remain unresolved which may affect worldly affairs. He gave the assurance that if need the arises, further steps will be taken to remove obstacles or deficiencies; this has already been provided for in the relevant legislation.

Military Operations in Afghanistan Reported

Soviet Helicopter Downed

BK031151 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin shot down a Soviet helicopter in a missile attack recently in the Arghandab district of Qandahar. They destroyed four Soviet tanks, killed nine Soviet-Karmal troops, and took seven prisoners.

A Soviet tank was also destroyed in Qile Sanjad of the Qandahar region. Soviet-Karmal troops bombed the civilian population of Arghandab city in retaliation. Fierce fighting continues between mujahidin and Soviet-Karmal troops in Kabul and its suburbs. According to the reports, the muajahidin killed 34 troops, including an officer, and seized some arms and ammunition.

Civilian Casualties Noted

BK051300 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the Soviet-Karmal forces attacked Gumran village, killing 64 civilians, mostly women and children. The Soviet-Karmal forces reportedly attacked the village on 29 December, but they fled leaving two dead Karmal soldiers behind when they were forced to retreat. In retaliation, the Soviet-Karmal forces attacked the village the next day, killing 27 women and children. Soviet aircraft also bombarded the Pol-e Qandahari area, killing 38 civilians.

Other reports said that the Afghan mujihidin killed more than 20 Soviet-Karmal soldiers in various operations in Paktia Province on 28 December.

Security Forces Victorious

LD061646 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1554 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] As a result of widespread and successful operations by the country's vigilant and brave security forces in Balkh, Paktia, Herat, Laghman, Kapisa, Qandahar and Helmand Provinces, 86 rebels — these forces of evil and corruption — were crushed and eight others captured, including two of their commanders.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source from the country's security forces, reports that a quantity of assorted weapons including DShKs, recoilless rifles and rocket launchers have been seized by the security forces from these criminals and murderers.

Soviet Siege Broken

BK070240 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Reports from Kabul say the mujahidin broke the siege of Soviet Karmal forces around their localities in Farah Province. This siege was broken after fierce fighting in which mujahidin shot down two Soviet helicopters and destroyed many tanks. Many Soviet Karmal soldiers were killed in this battle.

However, Kabul Radio has reported mujahidin activities in the districts of Balkh, Paktia, Herat, Laghman, Kastiya, Amadan, and Hilmend. As usual, the radio has given the loss of lives and property of mujahidin only.

'Major' Mujahidin Attack Noted

BK070618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] A former French cabinet minister, Mr Jean Francois Deniau, said after a 9-day visit to Konarha Province of Afghanistan that he had seen Soviet-Karmal troops withdrawing from the valley in the face of a major mujahidin attack. He said Soviet-Karamal troops are mining the mujahidin supply routes to block them.

SRI LANKA

Gandhi Addresses Message to Jayewardene

BK061219 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in a message addressed to President Jayewardene, has expressed India's desire for the further consolidation and expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Replying to the message of greetings received from Mr Jayewardene on assumption of office in the wake of his election victory, Mr Gandhi had also referred to the cultural and traditional ties between the two countries. He had pointed out that all the countries in the region are members of the Nonaligned Movement and it was his hope that all work together for the promotion of peace, stability, and strengthening of mutual cooperation in the region.

'Lasting Solution' to Terrorism Being Prepared

BK051059 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A lasting solution to terrorism and the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka is being formulated, but details cannot be disclosed. If the plan works out terrorism will have to be viewed from a different angle by next January. This was stated by the minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, when he spoke at a ceremony at Agalawatta yesterday.

The terrorists have claimed that the Armed Forces would be driven out of the Jaffna peninsula and the state of Eelam declared by the 14th of this month.

The minister disclosed that the security forces had been strengthened in Jaffna since the 1st of this month. He added that the lion flag will fly in the north even after the 14 January.

Delhi Reports Tamil Casualties in Fighting

Jaffna Deaths Noted

BK050907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] In Sri Lanka, three Tamils were reported killed and two others injured when troops opened fire at the busy Arafadi junction in Jaffna. According to an agency report, those killed included a 62-year old music teacher. The reason for the firing is not known.

However, according to reports from Jaffna, all shops were closed and streets deserted in the northern Sri Lanka town following firing.

8 Die in Mannar

BK061311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] In Sri Lanka, eight Tamils were killed and five wounded in a gun battle with troops at a Catholic church in the north-western district of Mannar last night. A government spokesman said in Colombo that 12 militants were also captured, but there was no casualty among the troops. He said the security forces also recovered arms and ammunition from them. However, the bishop of Mannar, Right Reverend Thomas Sanalayem, said that the troops killed at least nine Tamils, including the priest in the church. He said the troops broke the door of the church open and killed two boys who were staying with the priests.

Imam Khomeyni Receives President, Prime Minister

Meets President Khamene'i

LD051055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, this morning met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Talks Held With Musavi

LD061508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi was received this morning in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and held talks with his holiness.

Friday Sermon: Administrative System, Purdah

LD041511 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Millions of our Muslim compatriots today participated in the religious, political Friday prayers ceremonies all over the country. The Muslim and ever-present people of Tehran also participated today at the glorious and unifying Friday prayers in Tehran University and its surrounding streets under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

At the start of his second sermon, the Friday Iman of Tehran discussed the importance of the selection issue. He said that in a message 2 years ago, the imam of the nation declared his dissatisfaction with some of the criteria employed in the selection issue in state departments and organs. The imam was dissatisfied because many committed and pious individuals who were prepared to serve were discarded. They were not employed because they did not pass the selection committees' test. The imam then ordered the selection committees to be disbanded; the Supreme Selection Council, comprised of informed and experienced personalities, was established to chose pious individuals for the selection units.

The Friday Imam of Tehran added that there is always danger from undesirable characters who might infiltrate sensitive posts and plan a move contrary to the public interest. The selection issue is, therefore, very important in investigating the suitability of individuals. The principle of selection is necessary and essential.

Our existing administrative system was not established to follow the present objectives of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This administrative system was created by the shah for other purposes, and at present we must use this same administrative system to serve various strata of the nation. The structure of our administrative system, however, is not compatible with our objectives. Today, the responsible officials are trying to build a healthy administrative system to meet our needs, remove problems, and stop bureaucracy and delays which bring discomfort to the people in various departments. Therefore, under these circumstances, those who wish to be employed in the administrative offices should be evaluated first.

Continuing the second sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i expounded on the evil aims of the satanic regime banishing purdah. The issue of the 17th Dey [7 Jan] was one of the miracles of the Islamic Revolution. Under the pretext of women's freedom, the satanic regime intended to corrupt Iranian women by following Western culture. Their aim was not just to banish purdah, but they intended to promote the culture of luxury, consumerism spending, ostentation, and turning women into playthings for prostitution and corruption. And sadly, they succeeded in their aim to a great extent.

The satanic regime strove to promote the culture of nakedness and nudism by banishing purdah and decency in the country, so that the people would remain ignorant of realities in their society. Whenever the hegemonists decide to weaken the strong resolve of a nation, they resort to one of their most effective weapons — creating sexual attractions and promoting prostitution in society. As long as a nation sticks to its revolutionary piety and men and women remain committed to religion and piety, then heroism, devotion, and bravery will survive in them. The bully Reza Khan forced women to appear in public places and he banned purdah and forced women to discard their cover. As a result, our women lived through many black years. By promoting prostitution, the situation in our country deteriorated so much that 30 or 35 years after purdah was banished, some of our women went to greater excess than foreign women.

Majlis Debates Status of Plan, Welfare Ministers

LD061450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning chaired by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani. During this session, the Majlis continued its debate on the draft bill to change the status of the ministers of state in the Plan and Budget Organization and the Welfare Organization. After some discussion and investigation of proposals put forward by various deputies, this bill was approved. On the basis of this bill, the Welfare Organization will perform its duties under the supervision of the Health Ministry and the government is obliged to submit, within 6 months, a draft bill to the Islamic Majlis on the formation and tasks of the Health and Welfare Ministry.

Also in this session, the credentials of Mr Seyyed Mehdi Hoseyni, the deputy of the people of Nur, was approved. The next session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be held at 0800 on Tuesday.

Cabinet Forms Commission for Kurdistan Issues

LD061021 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Sanandaj, Kurdistan Pr., Jan. 6, IRNA — Following the decision of the Cabinet ministers to form a special commission to look into cultural, social, and economic problems of the

Kurdistan Province, six sub-commissions have been formed, said the governor general of the province, Tabesh, here today.

Six Cabinet ministers are members of the commission and the subcommissions are formed in health care, agriculture, development, industries, education and cultural and livestock breeding and are working under the supervision of the governor general's office.

The Kurdistan governor general further told IRNA that the subcommissions would vigorously look into problems of the province and would present their proposals to the commission to take the respective measures.

On the situation in the province, he said that the counter-revolutionaries have been eradicated from the region and only once in a while they make isolated desparate attempts which are crushed.

Medical Education Funds Approved

LD061115 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — The Culture and Higher Education Ministry was provided with an extra 224 million rials (dlrs 2.4 mm) fund to eliminate some of the shortcomings in the medical educational centres of the country.

The special fund was approved during a cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i Sunday, during which Dr. Iraj Fazel, the Culture and Higher Education minister, gave a report on the medical educational centres.

Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard said during the meeting that the degree of rainfall and snowfall so far this year had reduced the ministry's problems in producing electricity.

He also gave a report on his recent visit to Bostan, in Khuzestan Province, during which he inspected the areas bombed in Iraqi air raids.

The cabinet also heard a report from Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri on his visit to Sistan-Baluchestan Province.

Agents Foil Hijacking of Domestic Flight

LD061156 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 6, IRNA — Security agents foiled a hijacking attempt on a passenger plane on a regular flight from the southern city of Khorramabad to Tehran saturday.

Three persons were arrested in connection with the attempt on the Iranian Aseman airlines plane.

One of the would-be hijackers had hidden a revolver within a plaster cast on his leg.

Further information was not available on the circumstances of the incident.

The attempt was the fifth by Iranian anti-revolutionaries in the last four months.

Numayri Condemned Over Airlift of Jews

LD061502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has termed the collaboration of Numayri's regime with the Zionist enemy in transferring more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews to occupied Palestine as a conspiracy against Islam, and has condemned it. The Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that, according to reports received, the Sudanese regime, in a shameful act of cooperation with the United States and the Zionist regime, and by taking advantage of famine conditions in Ethiopia, and through a premeditated plot, transferred more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews to the occupied lands in the course of 280 flights from Khartoum.

The Zionist regime, which, according to the strategies of its founders, entertains the idea of Jews migrating from all over the world to the occupied lands as well as the idea of stabilizing its illegal rule based on racism, appears to have taken another step in the direction of fulfilling its sinister objectives with the collaboration of a regime that is affiliated with the United States.

It is natural that this action by the Numayri regime, which is openly against the resolutions passed by the Islamic Conference and the Arab League, is an act of treason against the aspirations of the Palestinians and a plot against Islam since, taking note of the critical need of the Zionist regime for manpower in its aggressive war against Muslims and Arabs, it is evident that this action can be counted as a move that confirms the intrusive and violating objectives of the Zionist regime.

The Islamic Republic of Iran seriously condemns this move on the part of the Sudanese regime, which is one of the allies of Mubarak's regime and an accomplice of the shameful Camp David Accord. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers it crucial for all Muslim and Arab forces to confront this plot with decisiveness and firmness.

Khamene'i on Iraqi War, Conspiracy Against Islam

LD051616 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 5 IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Saturday that the Iraqi imposed war was a prelude to the conspiracies of the "liberals and enemies of the Islamic revolution." He said through this war, they wanted to put the Islamic Republic in a "position of defeat" and subsequently destroy Islam through an all-out cultural, political, propaganda and economic offensive.

Speaking in a gathering of the people from Isfahan Province, the head of the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) further pointed to the wrong speculations of the Baghdad government in initiating the war against revolutionary Iran.

On the fate of the war and its consequences, the president said "if we do not inflict the final blow, Islam will be damaged, something that we should not let happen."

The SDC chief said in another part of his statements that a great international conspiracy was underway against Islam and the revolutionary forces.

"Global arrogance is well aware that the Islamic Revolution will not compromise and that it is not dependent on a specific class. It knows that this revolution is relying on the whole of the people and inspired by the warm wishes of the nations. For this reason, they (global arrogance) are afraid of this revolution and indeed it is dangerous for them," Khamene'i said.

After the meeting, the visiting group departed for the battle-fronts taking with them the donations of the Isfahanis, including 170 trailers and trucks.

U.S. Embassy Documents on USSR Published

LD051859 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 5, IRNA — The United States has started a long-term plan since 1978 to gather more intelligence concerning minorities in the Soviet Union who "may pose problems for the Soviet leadership", according to latest documents published from the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"USG (U.S. Government) is engaged in a long-term effort begun in mid-1978 to increase USG knowledge and understanding of Soviet minority and ethnic nationalities," said Warren Christopher, then U.S. undersecretary of state, in a cable dated August 27, 1979 and marked "secret".

"Over one hundred different peoples reside within Soviet borders and, given social and demographic changes now taking place, importance of minority nationalities could increase and may pose problems for the Soviet leadership," the U.S. official said.

The cable, sent to various U.S. embassies, also said the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and constituent posts had been provided "general thematic guidance for reporting in this area".

The secret document is one among 112 pages of classified U.S. documents on the Soviet Union, printed in a book along with a Persian translation, by the students following the line of the imam (Khomeyni). The book is the third on the Soviet Union and four more are expected to come out of print in the near future.

In another document, the last U.S. charge d'affaires to Tehran, Bruce Laingen, reflected the views of the previous Soviet ambassador to Iran, Vladimir Vinogradov, on the USSR's dissatisfaction with the Iraqi regime, during dinner in October 1979.

"He (Vinogradov) suspected the Iraqis might be involved in causing problems with Iran's Kurds and Arabs, but dismissed the thought that the USSR might have influence in Baghdad to restrain the Iraqis. "'They are just crazy people' "Laingen quoted Vinogradov as saying.

Soviet diplomats showed lack of knowledge and fear of Islam. Vinogradov told Laingen in an earlier meeting that "Islam was an inadequate ideology as a unifying and governing force in a country like Iran."

The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington was also quoted by the former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in a meeting in September 1979 that Islam was "the most difficult thing — very hard to deal with".

Asked by American diplomats during a visit to a mosque in Buynaksk in the Soviet Union in August 1979, Muslim elders said they obviously followed events in Iran and Afghanistan because "these people are our Muslim brothers."

The Soviets were also concerned about "Islamic fundamentalism" among Muslims in the Soviet Union, according to a paper circulated by the British delegation at NATO in July 1979.

During the visit to New Delhi in early June of the same year, the former British secretary of state, Lord Carrington, was told by then Indian Foreign Minister Mr. Vajpayee, "that while in Moscow last month, he and Mr. Desai had received strong indications that the Russians were concerned about Islamic fundamentalism.

"They were worried, Vajpayee thought with reason, that the virus might spread to the Soviet Muslim population."

Other documents include a 17-page report on the roots and future of emigration of Soviet Jews, production of Soviet missiles, Soviet military deployment in Afghanistan, the Soviet civil aeronautics industry, and the Soviet naval force in the Indian Ocean.

Delegation to Managua for Swearing-In Ceremonies

LD051809 Tehran IRNA in English 1803 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 5, IRNA — An Iranian delegation left Tehran Saturday for Managua to attend ceremonies for the investiture of Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega.

The group, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Mojtaba Mir Mehdi, is carrying a written message from President Khamene'i for Ortega.

Kuwait Expels Nine Muslim Iranians, One Iraqi

GF061540 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] The Government of Kuwait, in continuation of its acts of hostility toward the Islamic Republic of Iran, has expelled nine Muslim Iranian workers and one Muslim Iraqi from that Sheykhdom. According to the Central News Unit, the Iranian deportees, who had been detained in Kuwaiti prisons and tortured and had their belongings confiscated by police, arrived in Bushehr during the past few days via the Persian Gulf maritime borders. They were accommodated in special camps for deportees. The Iraqi deportee from Kuwait has asked officials of the Islamic Republic for asylum.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,962

LD041807 Tehran IRNA in English 1732 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — The Islamic combatants zeroed in on several Iraqi trucks which were letting out enemy soldiers in Chazzabah region, in southern Iran Tuesday inflicting casualties and losses, and forcing the remaining enemy troops to flee the spot.

Announcing this the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said in its 1962nd communique issued today that a number of Iraqi infantry personnel attempting to penetrate positions of Islamic combatants in Pich-e Angizeh region, were killed.

In the border fronts of Piranshahr, Sar Dasht, Haj 'Umran, Marivan and Panjwin in northwest Iran as well as those in Ilam and Bakhtaran, in West, the ground activities of the Iraqi forces were disturbed during the past 24 hours.

Preserving their fire supremacy, the Islamic combatants demolished parts of the enemy's positions and defensive bunkers.

The residential areas of Abadan were under sporadic long-range and heavy fire of the enemy troops as a result of which four civilians were wounded and three houses and three shops were damaged, concluded the Joint Staff Command Communique.

No 1,963

LD051718 Tehran IRNA in English 1656 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan 5, IRNA — Iraqi planes bombarded four villages near the towns of Susangerd and Bostan Friday, martyring eight people and wounding 28 others.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said in its communique number 1963 issued today that in the bombardment of Dehlaviyeh, Bardiyeh, Alfay and Mohireh villages (in Susangerd and Bostan), three houses were also destroyed and some livestock killed.

In the Marivan battle front, Islamic combatants of Iran rained heavy artillery fire on Iraqi supply routes and positions, killing and wounding a number of Iraqi soldiers.

In the Shuman Mustafa area, the Muslim combatants paralyzed Iraqi transportation, while in the Darband Heights enemy guns were silenced by heavy Iranian fire.

Meanwhile, in the border areas of Bakhtaran and Ilam provinces, Iranian forces deployed defensive tactics while strengthening their own positions, scoring effective hits with their artillery fire on predetermined as well as new Iraqi targets. A Ba'thist patrol unit was spotted and forced to retreat in the Halaleh front in the west.

The Muslim combatants of Iran, defended their positions and answered Iraqi fire in the southern fronts interrupting enemy patrols and killing and wounding a number of them. An enemy patrol was spotted and forced to retreat in Chazzabeh, when it came under Iranian fire. Heaviest exchanges between the two sides was reported in Shahrani, Zobeydah, and Faqqeh.

In the vicinity of Arvand River, the gendarmerie forces bombarded enemy positions, destroying 2 vehicles and wounding a number of Iraqi troops.

The city of Abadan was bombarded by enemy Friday which damaged four houses and shops, concluded the communique.

No 1,964

LD061631 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — Battle between Muslim combantants of Iran and Iraqi forces continued Saturday, with the Iranian troops having the upper hand in the cross-fire, said the Joint Staff Command in its communique number 1964 Sunday.

In the Northwestern front, the Muslim combatants strengthened their positions and defended their areas, by pouring heavy fire on enemy positions and forticications, [word indistinct] of their defence lines and heavy weaponry.

In the western front, Islamic forces paralyzed enemy efforts to expand its positions, by bombarding their positions. Destroyed in this area, were five light vehicles, a weaponry position, two observation posts, one 106 MM gun and one field gun.

The cross-fire in the western front was heaviest in Qasr-e Shirin area.

In the southern front skirmishes between enemy patrols and those of the Islamic Republic were reported.

The cross-fire was heaviest in the vicinity of the Nahr Anbar where one enemy patrol fled with casualties under heavy bombardment. In the west of the Arvand River, enemy forces were spotted digging trenches but were forced back after Muslim combatants opened fire on them. The Iraqis bombarded residential districts of Abadan Saturday, wounding one civilian and damaging 6 houses and shops.

Iraqi Aircraft Attack Ilam, Khuzestan Provinces

LD051120 Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Ilam, Ilam PR., Jan. 5, IRNA — A number of Iraqi aircraft attacked the Eynkhosh region near the border town of Dehloran in Ilam Province Friday afternoon, martyring a village girl. The attack was carried out at around 17:30 (14:00 GMT) and several sheep were also killed.

Iraqi aircraft also made raids against four villages and a town in the Dasht-e Azadegan Valley of Khuzestan Province Friday afternoon, martyring at least nine civilians and wounding more than 25 others. Most of the victims were women and children.

Further on Khuzestan Attack

LD041648 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Pr., Jan. 4, IRNA — Iraqi warplanes carried out raids against four villages and a town in the southern Iranian province of Khuzestan Friday — their third series of attacks in the area in less than a week.

At least nine people, most of them women and children, were martyred in the attacks and 25 others were wounded, based on latest reports.

The Iraqi planes first attacked the village of Dehlaviyeh, near the town of Susangerd in the Dasht-e Azadegan valley, at 15:45 (12:15 GMT), wounding two women, a child and an elderly man. A number of homes were also damaged.

The next Iraqi air raids came against the villages of Alavaneh and Bardiyeh, the border town of Bostan and the nearby village of Machriyeh, between 16:40 and 18:00 (13:10 and 14:30 GMT).

A casualty figure has not been received from Bostan so far.

Earlier, Iraqi warplanes attacked villages in Dasht-e Azadegan on Monday and Tuesday, martyring at least 19 people and wounding more than 100 others.

On Wednesday, a town and two villages in the border region of Ilam Province were barraged by Iraqi aircraft, leaving seven people wounded.

Iraqi Shelling of Civilian Targets Examined

GF060600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jan 85

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Respected brothers: Within less than a week, the planes of the Baghdad regime attacked a number of our border villages and towns, the last of which was yesterday's attack on Bostan and some nearby villages; 9 innocent citizens were matryred and 23 others were wounded. In the past week, the planes of the Baghdad regime attacked the villages surrounding Susangerd and Bostan in Dasht-e Azadegan, killing or wounding a number of innocent civilians.

Although these latest aggressions are the largest ones since the agreement arranged by the UN secretary general, the regime did not adhere completely to the clauses of the agreement and continued its attacks on our border towns and villages, particularly Abadan and Khorramshahr. The agreement stipulated that both parties must not attack civilian targets on either side of the border. The United Nations formed special committees to investigate the extent of compliance.

On its part, the Islamic Republic adhered to the agreement and affirmed that it did not need to attack civilian targets in Iraq. At the same time, however, it maintains its right to retaliate in kind if the Baghdad regime violates this agreement. This is not a desire to reek vengeance on the civilian centers in Iraq, because we do not discriminate between Iraqis and Iranians and we look upon Iraqis with the same concern as we do our people. However, when there is no way to deter the aggressor except to deal with him in kind, then we will use the same method. Our long-range artillery is capable of hitting many important Iraqi cities.

The return of the Baghdad regime to its old method of attacking innocent civilians is not in retaliation for Baghdad's alleged charge that Iranian forces have attacked some Iraqi cities. The facts belie these allegations. This action is part of the Ba'thist-Islamic war and ongoing developments. Undoubtedly, military means are the only option to end the war in view of the Baghdad regime's rejection of the Islamic Republic's conditions. The Islamic Revolution has provided for this option and military preparations have been completed. Consequently, the Baghdad regime lives in a state of fear and anxiety because it cannot face the possible consequences. For this reason, observers view the renewed shelling of our border villages and towns as:

1. An attempt to exert pressure on the Islamic Republic to reconsider its planned offensive by threatening expanded attacks on civilian targets.

2. Opening a second, marginal front to distract the Islamic state and to compel it to negotiate in the hope that this will start negotiations on the war itself. The issue of attacks on cities will be added to the issue of attacking oil tankers in the Gulf.

3. If the Islamic offensive is inevitable and the regime is exposed to the possibility of being overthrown, then the Baghdad regime is desperately seeking to drive a wedge between the Iraqi Muslim people and the Islamic state by forcing it to attack Iraqi cities if it is compelled to reply in kind.

Foreign News Media Asked To Visit Bombed Villages

LD050627 Tehran IRNA in English 0619 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 5, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters in an announcement Friday called on all foreign news media representatives to visit areas recently bombed by the Iraqi regime and inspect new crimes committed by Iraqi forces.

The announcement was released following Friday afternoon Iraqi air raid of four villages and a town in Khuzestan Province, where Arabic-speaking Iranians are residing. At lease seven people were martyred and 25 others wounded in the Friday bombing, the announcement added.

It further said that with its Friday afternoon attack, the Iraqi regime once again proved that it did not observe any international and humanitarian principles.

Therefore, the announcement stressed, it was the time for those who were supporting the Iraqi regime or those who were sincerely trying to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war, to realise the true nature of the Iraqi regime which had infringed international undertakings and deployed chemical weapons in its imposed war against Iran.

The Iranian people and the Islamic combatants who are fully aware of the real nature of the Iraqi regime will give a response to such inhumane act by continuing the war until final victory, the announcement noted.

The Friday afternoon attack was the third in a series of attacks launched by Iraqi forces against the area in less than a week.

UN Team Requested To Visit Residential Areas

LD061633 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — A United Nations fact-finding team has been requested to inspect residential areas subjected to Iraqi air attacks in recent days in violation of an agreement between Iran and Iraq to stop attacks on civilians.

The team is expected to visit the areas bombed in Khuzestan Province on Monday. However, officials here say the visit will depend on a positive reply by Iraq from the United Nations that the delegation would not come under Iraqi attack during the visit.

Iran's deputy foreign minister in charge of economic and international affairs, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili told IRNA today that the Foreign Ministry had made a request to the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to commission the fact-finding team's visit.

De Cuellar had been given reports of the latest attacks on Iranian civilians, Ardabili said.

Ardabili said a U.N. representative of the fact-finding team in Tehran had also been summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was informed of Iran's request.

According to a U.N.-sponsored June 12 (1984) agreement between Iran and Iraq, both countries must halt all attacks against civilian population centres.

However, the agreement has been frequently violated by Iraq. During the past week, Iraqi warplanes have made several raids mainly against villages in Khuzestan Province, martyring more than 30 people and wounding scores of others.

Red Crescent Cables Red Cross on Iraqi Bombings

LD061853 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — In a cable to the president of the International Red Cross, Alexandre Hay, today the Iranian Red Crescent Society reminded him that the Baghdad government continues military attacks upon civilian targets in Iran taking a heavy toll of human lives in indiscriminate bombings.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society said that the Baghdad regime had martyred many civilians in one such attack upon housing areas in Dasht-e Azadegan, in the south, last week and called on the world organisation to condemn Baghdad's repeated violations of international conventions prohibiting military operations upon civilian targets.

The cable called on the International Committee of the Red Cross and on all international Red Crescent societies to take every necessary measure for curbing any future attack upon civilian quarters by the Baghdad regime, reminding them that their silence in the face of massacres of civilians would be interpreted by the world people as their endorsement of such crimes.

Youths Depart To Fight 'Zionist' Enemy

LD050857 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] The departure by our country's youths to the battlefronts against the Zionist enemy for the purpose of sustaining Islam's combatants continues as before. In this connection, large groups of selfless mobilization combatants and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps from Khorasan Province and the cities of Shiraz, Borujen, and Abarqu, amid a warm send-off by the people, left during the past day or two for battle against the Zionist enemy.

Fierce Battles Between Rebels, Afghan Troops

LD051823 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Birjand, Jan. 5, IRNA — Hundreds of combined Afghan government and Soviet troops were killed and or wounded in fierce battles between the mojahedin and government troops near the town of Farah in Afghanistan culminating in the breaking of a government siege of Sherafat-kuh near the town this week.

Two helicopters of the government forces were also reportedly downed by the mojahedin during the battle in the same area.

In the wake of the battle many Afghan government soldiers surrendered themselves to the mojahedin groups along with their weapons. Six members of the mojahedin were also martyred during the operations.

Fighting in Panjsher Valley

LD051431 Tehran IRNA in English 1423 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, Jan. 5, IRNA — Some 400 Soviet and Afghan Government troops were killed and four Soviet fighter planes shot down in clashes with Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in the strategic Panjsher valley in recent months.

In retaliation for attacks launched by the Afghan mojahedin on the Soviets' Balahissar military base in Kabul, civilian quarters in and around the city were bombarded, mojahedin reports from New Delhi say. Casualties and damages from the heavy bombardment are unknown.

The same report indicated that Afghan Muslim revolutionaries also attacked the Makrurian residential complex, which houses Soviet advisors and Afghanistan Communist Party leaders. Some 10 Soviet advisors were killed during the assault last week and considerable damages inflicted on several buildings. This complex is located three kilometers from the Afghan residential

headquarters. In another development, the Afghan Muslim Mojahedin launched an attack on Kabul Polytechnic University, which is a Soviet training and spying activities centre last week, inflicting a significant amount of damage. There is no report on casualties.

Iraqi Muslims Executed for Refusing To Fight

LD041136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Last year 1,264 Iraqi Muslim officers and men were executed in Iraq for refusing to wage war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a report quoting informed sources, AFP adds: Among those executed the names of General Salah (?al-Qadi), who had often been decorated, Gen Walid (?Shiraq), and Gen Muhammad 'Ali Sa'id can be seen. According to AFP, Gen Salah (?al-Qadi) was executed by Saddam himself in the presence of the former Jordanian prime minister, and Gen Muhammad 'Ali Sa'id, too, was poisoned in prison by security officers.

I would like to point out that the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, too, referring to Saddam's anxiety about safeguarding the security of his palace and the sensitive centers in the city of Baghdad, some time ago wrote: Safeguarding security in these centers has been entrusted to Egyptian and Jordanian forces.

Clandestine Radio on Clashes at Afghan Border

GF041739 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The Gendarmerie commander of the Sedeh District on the Iran-Afghanistan border has been killed in an armed clash with soldiers of the Babrak Karmal regime. According to a report by a Nejat-e Iran correspondent at Zahedan, last monday a group of Afghan residents in Iran, who are being supported by the Khomeyni regime, came face to face with the Afghanistan Government soldiers on the eastern border of the country. In a violent armed clash between the Afghan residents in Iran and the soldiers of the Babrak Karmal army, a number of them were killed and wounded. Informed sources at the scene told the Nejat-e Iran correspondent that about 180 Afghans, while crossing the border, spent a night at the border post of Helo. Agents of the Karmal regime in the area reported this matter immediately to the disciplinary authorities of Afghanistan.

At the same time, the Afghan residents of Sistan, Baluchistan,claim that the group mentioned were Afghans who the Khomeyni regime, using various excuses, expelled from Iran. The Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that among those killed were three Iranian gendarms, including a post commander, seven Afghans, and two guards who were combatting narcotics. More than 50 people were wounded. According to our correspondent, a number of the remaining personnel have been captured by the Afghan forces, and the rest withdrew and returned to Iranian territory. Last Wednesday a helicopter was sent from Zahedan to the Iran-Afghanistan border to transport the bodies.